ADDENDUM A - PRIZM NE LIFESTAGE DEFINITIONS

In various sections of this study, references are made to Claritas, Inc.'s *Prizm NE Lifestages*. There are three Lifestage classes and 11 Lifestage groups. These classes and groups are differentiated by three demographic variables: **affluence**, **householder age**, **and presence of children**. Sorting and combining these demographic traits create unique household segments. In Section III of this study, the Downtown Housing User Household (DHUH) profile is defined in terms of these groups. The DHUH profile is comprised of the four Lifestage groups indicated below in **red**.

YOUNGER YEARS CLASS (Y)

The *Younger Years* class consists of three Lifestage groups, where singles and couples are typically under 45 years old and child free: residents may be too young to have children or are approaching middle age and chose not to have them. The three *Younger Years* groups are:

Y1 - Midlife Success

The *Midlife Success* group typically is filled with childless singles and couples in their 30s and 40s. The wealthiest of the Younger Years class, this group is home to many white, college-educated residents who make six-figure incomes at executive and professional jobs, but also extends to more middle-class segments. This group is found in suburban and exurban communities, and as consumers are big fans of the latest technology, financial products, aerobic exercise, and travel.

Y2 - Young Achievers

Young, hip singles are the prime residents of *Young Achievers*, a lifestage group of twenty-somethings who have recently settled in metro neighborhoods. Their incomes range from working-class to well-to-do, but most are still renting apartments in cities or close-in suburbs. This group contains a high percentage of Asian singles, and there is a decidedly progressive sensibility in their tastes as reflected in the group's liberal politics, alternative music, and lively nightlife. *Young Achievers* are twice as likely as the general population to include college students living in group quarters.

Y3 – Striving Singles

The *Striving Singles* group makes up the most downscale of the Younger Years class. Centered in exurban towns and satellite cities, these twenty-something singles typically have low incomes, often under \$25,000 a year, from service jobs or part-time work they take on while going to college. Housing for this group consists of a mix of cheap apartment complexes, dormitories, and mobile homes. As consumers, these residents score high for outdoor sports, movies and music, fast food, and inexpensive cars.



FAMILY LIFE CLASS (F)

The presence of children is the defining characteristic of the *Family Life* class. It is comprised of four subgroups, all of which have high indexes for middle-aged adults and children living at home. The four *Family Life* groups are:

F1 – Accumulated Wealth

The Accumulated Wealth group contains the wealthiest families, mostly college-educated, white-collar Baby Boomers living in sprawling homes beyond the nation's beltways. This group is filled with upscale professionals. The group's median income is nearly six figures, and they have the disposable cash and sophisticated tastes to indulge their children with electronic toys, computer games, and top-of-the-line sporting equipment. The adults in these households are also a prime audience for print media, expensive cars, and frequent vacations, often to theme parks as well as European destinations.

F2 - Young Accumulators

Compared to the Accumulated Wealth group, the *Young Accumulators* are slightly younger and less affluent than their upscale peers. Ethnically diverse, these households include an above average number of Hispanic and Asian Americans. Adults typically have college educations and work a mix of white-collar managerial and professional jobs. Found mostly in suburban and exurban areas, the large families in *Young Accumulators* have fashioned comfortable, upscale lifestyles in their mid-sized homes. They favor outdoor sports, kid-friendly technology, and adult toys like campers, powerboats, and motorcycles. Their media tastes lean toward cable networks targeted to children and teenagers.

F3 – Mainstream Families

Mainstream Families refers to a collection of middle- and working-class child-filled households. While the age range of adults is broad, from 25 to 54, most families have at least one child under age 18. Residents in this exurban group share similar consumption patterns, living in modestly priced homes, including mobile homes, and ranking high for owning three or more cars. As consumers, Mainstream Families maintain lifestyles befitting large families in the nation's small towns: lots of sports, electronic toys, groceries in bulk, and televised media.



F4 – Sustaining Families

Sustaining Families is the least affluent of the Family Life groups ranging from working-class to decidedly downscale. Ethnically mixed, with a high percentage of African American, Asian, and Hispanic families, this group also displays geographic diversity, from inner cities to some of the most isolated communities in the nation. Most adults hold blue-collar and service jobs, earning wages that relegate their families to small, older apartments and mobile homes. And, the lifestyles are similarly modest: households here are into playing games and sports, shopping at discount chains and convenience stores, and tuning into nearly everything that airs on TV and radio.

MATURE YEARS CLASS (M)

Mature Years comprises four lifestage groups, all with residents who tend to be over 45 years old and childless. This class does not include households with both 50 year old residents and children under age 18. The four *Mature Years* groups are:

M1 – Affluent Empty Nests

While those on the "MTV side" of age 50 may debate their inclusion in this group, Americans in the Mature Years tend to be over 45 years old and living in houses that have empty-nested. The *Affluent Empty Nests* group features upscale couples who are college-educated, hold executive and professional positions, and are over age 45. While their neighborhoods are found across a variety of landscapes, from urban to small-town areas, they all share a propensity for living in large, older homes. With their children out of the house, these consumers have plenty of disposable cash to finance active lifestyles rich in travel, cultural events, exercise equipment, and business media. These people are also community activists who write politicians, volunteer for environmental groups, and vote heavily in elections.

M2 – Conservative Classics

College-educated, over 55 years old and upper-middle-class, the *Conservative Classics* group offers a portrait of quiet comfort. These childless singles and couples live in older suburban homes with two cars in the driveway and a wooden deck out back. For leisure at home, they enjoy gardening, reading books, watching public television, and entertaining neighbors over barbecues. When they go out, it is often to a local museum, the theater, or a casual-dining restaurant like the Olive Garden or Lone Star Steakhouse.



M3 – Cautious Couples

Another large group of the Mature Years class is the *Cautious Couples*, featuring an over 55 year old mix of singles, couples, and widows. Widely scattered throughout the nation, these residents typically are working-class and white, with some college education and a high rate of homeownership. Given their blue-collar roots, *Cautious Couples* pursue sedate lifestyles. They have high rates for reading, travel, eating out at family restaurants, and pursuing home-based hobbies like coin collecting and gardening.

M4 – Sustaining Seniors

The *Sustaining Seniors* group is filled with older, economically challenged Americans. Racially mixed and dispersed throughout the country, they all score high for having residents who are over 65 years old and household incomes under \$25,000. Many are single or widowed, have modest educational achievement, and live in older apartments or small homes. On fixed incomes, they lead low-key, home-centered lifestyles. They are big on watching TV, gardening, sewing, and woodworking. Their social life often revolves around activities at veterans clubs and fraternal organizations.



ADDENDUM B SURVEY FOR CITY OFFICIALS





MICHIGAN STATEWIDE DOWNTOWN HOUSING STUDY SURVEY FOR CITY OFFICIALS



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town:
owth o icate to ch):
sure
oment) ghtlife) cing) taff)

4. Indicate to what degree the following factors have discouraged the growth multi-unit housing in your downtown (enter a number for each):								
	1 = A lot	2 = Some	3 = A little	4 = None	5 = Not sure			
	Few available properties (limited redevelopment opportunities) Low activity level (few things to do/not much happening) Struggling employment (no major employers/poor job market) Poor quality of life (limited retail services/unsafe/unpleasant setting) Disengaged city government (no initiatives or incentives/lack of interest) Weak housing market (limited demand) Inadequate parking options (few public parking spaces) No qualified developers (no local companies to deliver the product) Other (not listed above):							
	Comments:							
5.		what degree th enter a number f	_	ors motivate peo	ople to live in your			
	1 = A lot	2 = Some	3 = A little	4 = None	5 = Not sure			
	Pedest Pleasa Archite Moneta Closer Easier Lower Other	crian and/or bike- nt public outdoor ecturally unique of ary city incentive proximity to wor to meet people/of cost of living (not listed above	dwelling spaces s k or school/short more social divers):	er commute sity				
	Comments:							
6.	1		sons for living in y					
	3				·····			

Indicate which retail services are $\underline{\bf NOT}$ presently in your downtown area (check all that are missing):								
Hardware,Barber shoPharmacyVideo stor	/home improveme op/salon e/bookstore				Clean Gas s Resta Coffe	tation/car lurants/ba e shop	care rs	
						o what de	egree thes	e missing
A lot	□ Some		A little			None	□ No	ot sure
mments:								
Performing Planetariu Shopping Other (not	g arts center/thea m mall t listed above): d one or more bo	 oxes	above,		Muse Movie Civic	um e theater/I auditoriun	imax n	
1 A lot	☐ Some		A little			None	□ No	ot sure
mments:								
	Supermarial Hardware, Hard	Supermarket/grocery store Hardware/home improveme Barber shop/salon Pharmacy Video store/bookstore Other (not listed above): you checked one or more bovices discourage multi-unit do A lot	Supermarket/grocery store Hardware/home improvement state Barber shop/salon Pharmacy Video store/bookstore Other (not listed above): you checked one or more boxes evices discourage multi-unit downted and the state of the stat	Supermarket/grocery store Hardware/home improvement store Barber shop/salon Pharmacy Video store/bookstore Other (not listed above): you checked one or more boxes above, invices discourage multi-unit downtown house A lot Some A little mments: Glicate which major entertainment venues and Performing arts center/theater Planetarium Shopping mall Other (not listed above): you checked one or more boxes above, invices above, invices discourage multi-unit downtown housing: A lot Some A little	Supermarket/grocery store Hardware/home improvement store Barber shop/salon Pharmacy Video store/bookstore Other (not listed above): you checked one or more boxes above, indirvices discourage multi-unit downtown housin A lot Some A little mments: Glicate which major entertainment venues are Performing arts center/theater Planetarium Shopping mall Other (not listed above): you checked one or more boxes above, indirectly individual courage multi-unit downtown housing: you checked one or more boxes above, indirectly individual courage multi-unit downtown housing:	Supermarket/grocery store	Supermarket/grocery store	Supermarket/grocery store

10.	List the most effective ways that your city is attracting/encouraging multi-unit housing in the downtown area:					
	1					
11.	From your experience, describe the most important thing that your city should be doing (but is not doing) to attract/encourage multi-unit housing in your downtown:					
12.	List the most common reasons for poorly performing multi-unit housing in your downtown (if any):					
	1					
13.	Indicate how many qualified developers are available in your area to deliver multi- unit housing in the downtown area:					
	□ A lot □ Some □ A few □ None □ Not sure					
	Comments:					
14.	Indicate whether your city controls downtown buildings and sites that are good candidates for multi-unit housing: ☐ Yes ☐ No					
	If you answered "Yes", indicate to what degree the city is marketing and/or advancing the development of these properties:					
	□ A lot □ Some □ A little □ None □ Not sure					
	Comments:					

15.	. Indicate how often your city uses Requests For Proposals (RFP's) to deliver multi- unit housing in your downtown:						
	☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never ☐ Not sure						
	Comments:						
16.	Select the statement that best describes the degree to which your city is pursuing multi-unit housing in the downtown area:						
	 □ None - there are no significant efforts being made at this time □ A little - trying to get started or moving ahead at a very slow rate □ Some - advancing at a moderate pace □ A lot - many projects under construction and in the pipeline □ Not sure 						
	Comments:						
17.	Select the statement below that best describes your city's attitude about downtown housing:						
	 □ Do nothing; development will occur when demand and economics warrant. □ Promote, encourage and facilitate; assist the private sector, as long as it doesn't cost the city anything. □ Do everything possible; provide land, funding and/or tax incentives, if necessary. □ Not sure 						
	Comments:						
18.	Indicate to what degree crime and/or homelessness are perceived as deterrents to living in your downtown?						
	□ A lot □ Some □ A little □ None □ Not sure						
	Comments:						

19:	If you could change one thing about your downtown that would result in more people living there, indicate what it would be:					
20.			a demand for y by a professi		•	identified in your □ No
	A)	•	ered "Yes", ind ding to the stud		trength of the d	owntown housing
		☐ Strong	□ Moderate	□ Weal	None □ None	□ Not sure
	B)	If you answer	red "No", do <u>yo</u> u	<u>ı</u> believe tha	there is a deman	d?
		□ Yes	□ No			
		•	red "Yes", brief ur estimation (st	, ,	,	ne strength of the
21.		the state pro Intown housing	_	helped your	city the <u>most</u> to	deliver multi-unit
22:		the state pro Intown housing		helped your	city the <u>least</u> to	deliver multi-unit
23.		cate to what d downtown ho	•	stance is nee	eded by your city to	o advance multi-
		A lot	1 Some	□ A little	□ None	□ Not sure
	Con	nments:				

24.	 List one new way that the State could help your city encourage/foster multi-undown downtown housing: 						
25. Indicate whether you would be willing to participate in a follow-up phone in to further discuss downtown housing in your city? ☐ Yes ☐ No If you answered "Yes", please make sure that your phone number is entitle top of Page 1.							
If yo	ou have questions regarding	this sur	vey, please contact either:				
VWE 869 Colu	Whitmyre, Project Director Research West Goodale Boulevard Imbus, Ohio 43212 (2) 225-9500	or	Laurie Cummings, Market Specialist Michigan State Housing Development Authority 735 East Michigan Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48909 (517) 373-6744				

ADDENDUM C SURVEY FOR HOUSING DEVELOPERS





MICHIGAN STATEWIDE DOWNTOWN HOUSING STUDY SURVEY FOR HOUSING DEVELOPERS



Respondent Information: Name: _____ Company: Job Title: ______ Business Phone: 1. Indicate the year that your company started developing multi-unit downtown housing in Michigan cities: _____ For the Michigan cities below, indicate in which your company has developed or is developing multi-unit downtown housing: ☐ Ann Arbor ☐ Ferndale □ Jackson □ Muskegon ☐ Flint □ Kalamazoo □ Pontiac ☐ Battle Creek ☐ Grand Rapids ☐ Lansing □ Bay City ☐ Port Huron ☐ East Lansing ☐ Holland ☐ Midland ☐ Saginaw 3. Indicate the type and number of multi-unit downtown housing projects that your company has developed or is developing in Michigan cities: ☐ Rental: _____ projects ☐ Condo: _____ projects Indicate to what degree the following factors have encouraged your company to develop multi-unit housing in downtown areas (enter a number for each): 1 = A lot2 = Some3 = A little 4 = None5 = Not sure_____ Available properties (reasonably priced buildings & sites for redevelopment) _____ High activity level (sporting-entertainment-cultural events/festivals/nightlife) _____ Robust employment (major employers/good job market) ____ Good quality of life (public amenities/retail services/safe/pleasant setting) ____ Engaged city government (initiatives & incentives/developer-friendly staff) ____ Strong housing market (unmet demand) Other (not listed above): Comments: _____

Indicate to what degree the following factors have discouraged your company from developing multi-unit housing in <u>downtown</u> areas (enter a number for each):								
1 = A lot $2 = Some$ $3 = A little$ $4 = None$ $5 = None$	lot sure							
Few available properties (limited redevelopment opportunities) Low activity level (few things to do/not much happening) Struggling employment (no major employers/poor job market) Poor quality of life (limited retail services/unsafe/unpleasant setting) Disengaged city government (no initiatives or incentives/lack of interest) Weak housing market (limited demand) Inadequate parking options (few public parking spaces) Other (not listed above):								
Comments:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
multi-unit housing in downtown areas: ☐ Working on first one — making progress. ☐ Working on first one — having challenges. ☐ Have done at least one — performed poorly; will not do another. ☐ Have done at least one — performed marginally; may do another. ☐ Have done at least one — performed well; will do another.	Select the statement that best describes your company's experience to-date with multi-unit housing in downtown areas: Working on first one – making progress. Working on first one – having challenges. Have done at least one – performed poorly; will not do another. Have done at least one – performed marginally; may do another.							
Comments:								
7. List the <u>city</u> program (if any) that has helped your company the most in multi-unit housing in downtown areas:	developing							
8. List the <u>state</u> program (if any) that has helped your company th developing multi-unit housing in downtown areas:	e most in							

9.	Indicate which development method your company prefers to use in delivering multi-unit housing in downtown areas:					
	☐ Reuse an existing building ☐ Build new on a cleared site ☐ Not sure					
	Comments:					
10:	List the most common challenges that your company faces when developing multi- unit housing in downtown areas:					
	1					
11.	Indicate how often your company secures a professional market study before advancing the development of multi-unit housing in downtown areas:					
	☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never ☐ Not sure					
	Comments:					
12.	Indicate the smallest city population that your company will consider when selecting locations for multi-unit downtown housing (select one):					
	□ 10,000 □ 20,000 □ 30,000 □ 40,000 □ 50,000 □ 60,000 □ 70,000 □ 80,000 □ 90,000 □ 100,000+					
	Comments:					
13.	Indicate how often your company responds to city Requests For Proposals (RFP's) when pursuing multi-unit housing in downtown areas:					
	□ Always □ Sometimes □ Rarely □ Never □ Not sure					
	Comments:					
14.	Indicate whether your company has converted downtown housing units from condo to rental due to slow sales: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Sure					
	Comments:					

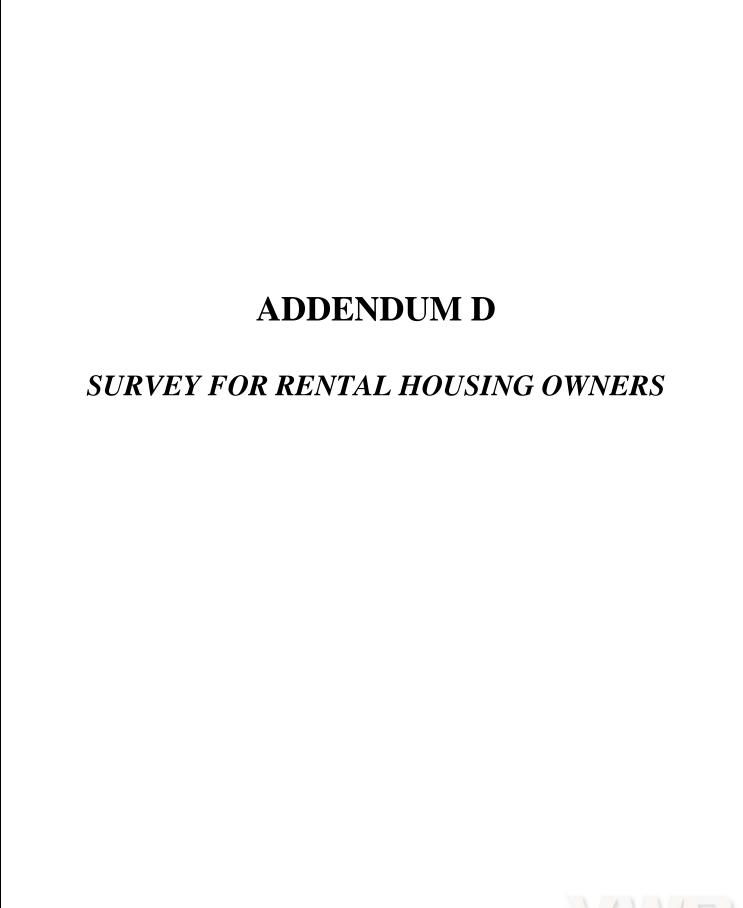
15.	List the most important things that a developer should provide in multi-unit housing projects to make them successful in downtown areas:
	1
16.	List the most important things that cities should provide developers to increase the success rate of multi-unit housing in downtown areas:
	1
17.	Indicate how important $\underline{\text{city}}$ assistance is to the success of multi-unit housing in downtown areas:
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all ☐ Not sure
	Comments:
18.	Indicate how important <u>state</u> assistance is to the success of multi-unit housing in downtown areas:
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all ☐ Not sure
	Comments:
19.	Indicate how important the inclusion of office and/or retail space is to the success of multi-unit housing in downtown areas:
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all ☐ Not sure
	Comments:
20.	List one new way that each of the following governmental entities could help developers in delivering successful multi-unit housing in downtown areas:
	Cities:

	The State: _						
21.	Indicate to what degree the following factors motivate people to live downtown (enter a number for each):						
	1 = A lot	2 = Some	3 = A little	4 = None	5 = Not sure		
	Pedest Pleasa Archite Moneta Closer Ease o	rian and/or bike- nt public outdoor ecturally unique of ary city incentive proximity to wor f meeting people cost of living	lwelling spaces	pes er commute ersity			
	Comments:						
22.	downtown h Single Single Roomr Partne Marrie	ousing (1= most adult / alone adult / children nates or partners	s / 6= least): s / no children Idren	ding to their num	bers in multi-unit		
	Comments:						
23.		_	nit types accord popular / 5= lea	•	oularity in multi-unit		
	Studio One-be Two-be Three- Four-be	edroom bedroom					
	Comments:						

24. Indicate how important eac of multi-unit downtown hou					ccess
Property Visitor parking Resident parking Assigned resident parking Covered resident parking Secured resident parking Pool/whirlpool Fitness center Laundry room Community/party room Resident storage (outside unit) Roof terrace Secured building entries On-site management Elevator Outdoor play area	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure
Unit Private outdoor area Fireplace High ceilings (over 8') Internet wired Ceiling fans Washer/dryer connections only Washer/dryer equipment Security system Window coverings Open floor plan Exposed brick/duct work	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure

25. Based on your experience with multi-unit downtown housing in Michigan, indicate how <u>actual</u> absorption periods (time to achieve 95% initial occupancy) compare to <u>anticipated</u> absorption periods:

	☐ Much faster than anticipated☐ Faster than anticipated☐ As anticipated		ed	☐ Slower than anticipated☐ Much slower than anticipated☐ Not sure		
26.	Based on your knowledge, experience, at the current strength of the <u>downtown</u> ho cities (if you are unfamiliar with a city, che		ousing markets in the following Michiga		• •	
	Ann Arbor Battle Creek Bay City East Lansing Ferndale Flint Grand Rapids Holland Jackson Kalamazoo Lansing Midland Muskegon Pontiac Port Huron Saginaw	Strong !	Moderate	Weak	None	Not Sure
27.	Indicate whether to further discuss					
	□ Yes □ No	/ -		"Yes", please s entered at th		•
If yo	ou have questions	regarding thi	s survey, pl	ease contact e	ither:	
VWB Research 869 West Goodale Boulevard or Columbus, Ohio 43212		Michig r 735 E Lansir	Cummings, M gan State Hous ast Michigan A ng, Michigan 4 373-6744	sing Develop venue	alist oment Authority	





MICHIGAN STATEWIDE DOWNTOWN HOUSING STUDY SURVEY FOR RENTAL HOUSING OWNERS



Res	pondent Information	า:		
Nan	ne:			
Con	npany:			
Bus	iness Phone:			
***	******	*****	******	******
1.	_	that your company n cities:	_	ti-unit <u>downtown</u> rental
2.	For the Michigan unit downtown rer		e in which your com	pany has owned multi-
	□ Battle Creek□ Bay City	☐ Flint☐ Grand Rapids	☐ Jackson☐ Kalamazoo☐ Lansing☐ Midland	□ Pontiac□ Port Huron
3.			owntown rental hous :	sing projects that your —
4.			j factors have encou town areas (enter a r	raged your company to number for each):
	1 = A lot 2 =	= Some 3 = A	little 4 = None	5 = Not sure
	High activity Robust emple Good quality Engaged city Strong housi	level (sporting-enter oyment (major emp of life (public amen government (initial ng market (unmet c	ertainment-cultural ev Noyers/good job mark nities/retail services/s tives & incentives/dev	afe/pleasant setting) veloper-friendly staff)
	Comments:			

5.	Indicate to what degree the following factors have discouraged your company from owning multi-unit rental housing in <u>downtown</u> areas (enter number for each):		
	1 = A lot $2 = Some$ $3 = A little$ $4 = None$ $5 = Not sure$		
	Few available properties (limited redevelopment opportunities) Low activity level (few things to do/not much happening) Struggling employment (no major employers/poor job market) Poor quality of life (limited retail services/unsafe/unpleasant setting) Disengaged city government (no initiatives or incentives/lack of interest) Weak housing market (limited demand) Inadequate parking options (few public parking spaces) Other (not listed above):		
	Comments:		
6.	Select the statement that best describes your company's experience to-date with multi-unit rental housing projects in downtown areas:		
	 □ Working on first one – making progress. □ Working on first one – having challenges. □ Have owned at least one – performed poorly; will not do another. □ Have owned at least one – performed marginally; may do another. □ Have owned at least one – performed well; will do another. 		
	Comments:		
7.	List the <u>city</u> program (if any) that has helped your company the most in owning multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:		
8.	List the <u>state</u> program (if any) that has helped your company the most in owning multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:		
	multi-unit rental housing projects in downtown areas: Working on first one – making progress. Working on first one – having challenges. Have owned at least one – performed poorly; will not do another. Have owned at least one – performed marginally; may do another. Have owned at least one – performed well; will do another. Comments: List the city program (if any) that has helped your company the most in omulti-unit rental housing in downtown areas:		

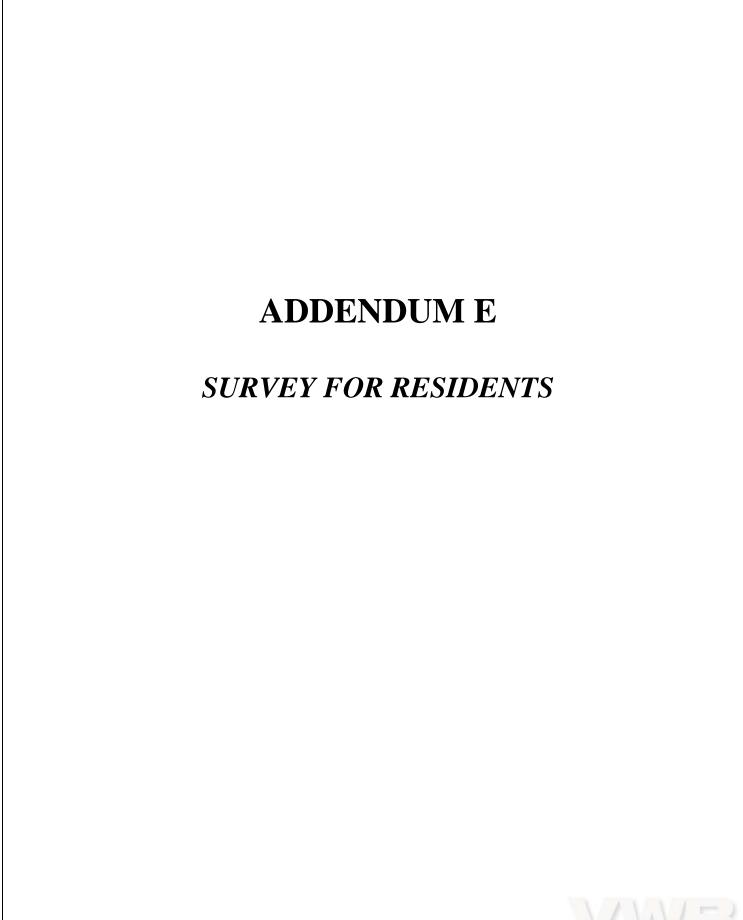
9.	Indicate which structure type your company prefers to own in downtown areas:	
	☐ Remodeled existing building ☐ New building on a cleared site ☐ Not sur	re
	Comments:	-
10:	List the most common challenges that your company faces when owning multi-uni rental housing in downtown areas:	t
	1	- - -
11.	Indicate how often your company secures a professional market study before purchasing/developing multi-unit rental housing projects in downtown areas:	è
	□ Always □ Sometimes □ Rarely □ Never □ Not sure	
	Comments:	-
12.	Indicate the smallest city population that your company will consider wher selecting locations for multi-unit downtown housing (select one):	1
	□ 10,000 □ 20,000 □ 30,000 □ 40,000 □ 50,000 □ 60,000 □ 70,000 □ 80,000 □ 90,000 □ 100,000+	
	Comments:	-
13.	Indicate how often your company responds to city Requests For Proposals (RFP's) when pursuing multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:)
	□ Always □ Sometimes □ Rarely □ Never □ Not sure	
	Comments:	<u>-</u>
14.	Indicate whether your company has converted downtown housing units from condo to rental due to slow sales: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Sure Comments:	1

15.	List the most important things that an owner should provide in multi-unit rental housing projects to make them successful in downtown areas:					
	1					
6.	List the most important things that cities should provide owners to increase the success rate of multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:					
	1					
7.	Indicate how important <u>city</u> assistance is to the success of multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:					
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all ☐ Not sure					
	Comments:					
8.	Indicate how important <u>state</u> assistance is to the success of multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:					
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all ☐ Not sure					
	Comments:					
9.	Indicate how important the inclusion of office and/or retail space is to the success of multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:					
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all ☐ Not sure					
	Comments:					
0.	List one new way that each of the following governmental entities could help owners operate successful multi-unit rental housing in downtown areas:					

21.	Indicate to what degree the following factors motivate people to live downtown (enter a number for each):
	1 = A lot $2 = Some$ $3 = A little$ $4 = None$ $5 = Not sure$
	Entertainment-sporting-cultural events, festivals & nightlife Pedestrian and/or bike-friendly streetscapes Pleasant public outdoor areas Architecturally unique dwelling spaces Monetary city incentives Closer proximity to work or school/shorter commute Ease of meeting people/more social diversity Lower cost of living Other (not listed above):
	Comments:
22.	Rank order the following resident types according to their numbers in your multi- unit downtown rental housing (1= most / 6= least): Single adult / alone Single adult / children Roommates or partners / no children Partners / children Married couple / no children Married couple / children
	Comments:
23.	Rank order the following unit types according to their popularity in your multi-unit downtown rental housing (1= most popular / 5= least popular):
	Studio One-bedroom Two-bedroom Three-bedroom Four-bedroom
	Comments:

24. Indicate how important each of the following on-site amenities is to the success of multi-unit downtown rental housing (check one box for each amenity):					
Property Visitor parking Resident parking Assigned resident parking Covered resident parking Secured resident parking Pool/whirlpool Fitness center Laundry room Community/party room Resident storage (outside unit) Roof terrace Secured building entries On-site management Elevator Outdoor play area	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure
Unit Private outdoor area Fireplace High ceilings (over 8') Internet wired Ceiling fans Washer/dryer connections only Washer/dryer equipment Security system Window coverings Open floor plan Exposed brick/duct work Comments:	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure
25. Based on your experience indicate typical vacancy rate		nit downtow	ın rental hou	ısing in Michi	gan,
☐ Below 5% ☐ 5% to 9%	175	□ 15% to □ 20% o			

	□ 10% to 14%			□ Not sur	e	
26.		ngth of th	e <u>downto</u>	<u>wn</u> rental hous	ing markets	industry, indicate in the following ure" box):
27	Ann Arbor Battle Creek Bay City East Lansing Ferndale Flint Grand Rapids Holland Jackson Kalamazoo Lansing Midland Muskegon Pontiac Port Huron Saginaw	Strong	Moderati		None	Not Sure
27.		•	,		•	o phone interview rental housing in
	□ Yes □ No			ered "Yes", plea oer is entered at		
If you have questions regarding this survey, please contact either:						
Walt Whitmyre, Project Director VWB Research 869 West Goodale Boulevard Columbus, Ohio 43212 (614) 225-9500 Laurie Cummings, Market Specialist Michigan State Housing Development Autho 735 East Michigan Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48909 (517) 373-6744						







MICHIGAN STATEWIDE DOWNTOWN HOUSING STUDY SURVEY FOR RESIDENTS



ABOUT YOU:

1.	Indicate in which Michigan city you are currently living:		
	□ Ann Arbor □ Jackson □ Battle Creek □ Kalamazoo □ Bay City □ Lansing □ East Lansing □ Midland □ Ferndale □ Muskegon □ Flint □ Pontiac □ Grand Rapids □ Port Huron □ Holland □ Saginaw		
2.	Indicate your gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female		
3.	Indicate your age:		
	□ Under 25 □ 25 to 34 □ 35 to 44 □ 45 to 54 □ 55 to 64 □ 65+		
4.	Indicate with whom you are living (adults):		
	☐ Alone ☐ Roommate/partner ☐ Spouse ☐ Other (specify):		
5.	Indicate whether children under age 18 are living with you: ☐ Yes ☐ No		
6.	Indicate the total number of people in your household (include yourself):		
	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 □ 6 or more		
7.	Indicate your total annual household income before taxes:		
	□ Less than \$50,000 □ \$150,000 to \$174,999 □ \$50,000 to \$74,999 □ \$175,000 to \$199,999 □ \$75,000 to \$99,999 □ \$200,000 or more □ \$100,000 to \$124,999 □ Not sure □ \$125,000 to \$149,999		

8.	Indicate your highest level of education:
	 □ Some high school, did not graduate □ High school graduate, did not attend college □ Some college, did not graduate □ Tech/vocational school graduate or associate degree □ Bachelors degree □ Postgraduate degree □ Other (specify):
9.	Indicate whether you are currently a student: ☐ Yes ☐ No
10.	Indicate your employment status:
	□ Full-time □ Part-time □ Unemployed, seeking work □ Not working □ Other (specify):
	If you are currently not working, skip to Question 13.
11.	If you work, indicate where:
	 □ At home □ Downtown □ Within the city, but not downtown □ Outside the city
12.	If you work, indicate your occupation:
AB	OUT YOUR PRIOR RESIDENCE:
13.	Indicate whether you owned or rented your prior residence:
	☐ Owned ☐ Rented ☐ Other (specify):
14.	Indicate the location of your prior residence:
	 □ Within this same downtown □ Within this same city, but not downtown □ Within this same county, but not this city □ Outside this county, but in Michigan □ Outside Michigan

☐ Under \$99,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$199,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$299,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999 ☐ \$500,000 to \$599,999		□ \$70 □ \$85 □ \$90 □ \$1,0	0,000 to \$690 0,000 to \$790 0,000 to \$890 0,000 to \$990 000,000 or misure	9,999 9,999 9,999	
16. If you rented your prior res □ Under \$400 □ \$400 to \$499 □ \$500 to \$599 □ \$600 to \$699 □ \$700 to \$799 □ \$800 to \$899	idence, indica	□ \$90 □ \$1,0 □ \$1,2 □ \$1,5	monthly rent 0 to \$999 000 to \$1,249 250 to \$1,499 500 or more sure)	ft:
17. Indicate how important each downtown:	ch of the follo	owing factors	s was in your	decision to r	move
Proximity to work or school Convenience to entertainment Live in a unique building Favorable price/rent Convenience to dining/nightlife Meet people/social diversity Personal safety/building security Less reliance on the automobile High level of activity/things to do Access to public outdoor spaces Availability of jobs Convenience to retail services Pedestrian-friendly streetscapes Other (specify):	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure

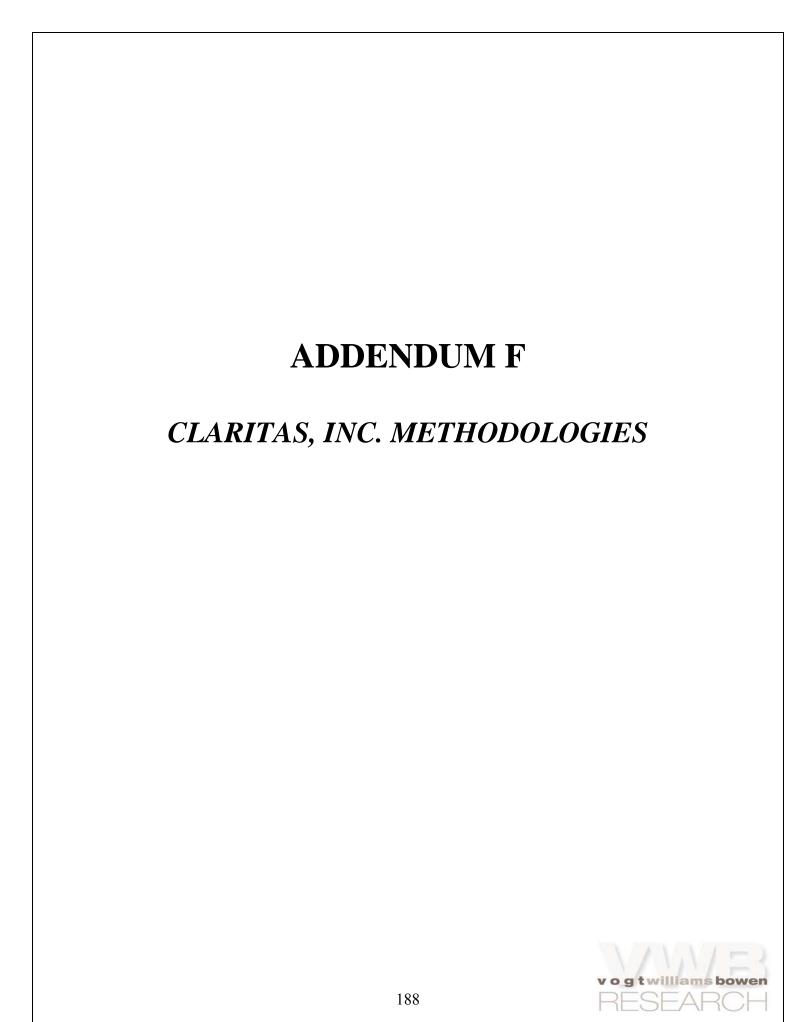
ABOUT YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE:

19.	Indicate the name of your current building or residential development:				
20.	Indicate whether you own or rent your current residence:				
	☐ Owned ☐ Rented ☐ Other (spe	cify):			
21.	Indicate how many choices you had with your current residence:	nin your price range when you pursued			
	□ A lot □ Some □ Few	☐ Not sure			
22.	Indicate how long you have lived in your c	urrent residence:			
	☐ Less than 1 year ☐ 1 to 5 years ☐	☐ 6 to 10 years ☐ More than 10 years			
23.	Indicate the number of bedrooms and bath	nrooms in your current residence:			
	<u>Bedrooms</u>	<u>Bathrooms</u>			
	 □ 0 (studio) □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 or more 	 □ 0 (shared with other units) □ 1 □ 1.5 □ 2 □ 2.5 □ 3 or more 			
24.	Indicate whether your current residence is and/or office space: ☐ Yes ☐ No	located in a building that includes retail			
	If you answered "Yes", indicate whether yo ☐ Yes ☐ No	ou use or patronize these spaces:			
25.	If you own your current residence, indicate	what you paid for it:			
	☐ Under \$99,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$199,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$299,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999 ☐ \$500,000 to \$599,999	□ \$600,000 to \$699,999 □ \$700,000 to \$799,999 □ \$850,000 to \$899,999 □ \$900,000 to \$999,999 □ \$1,000,000 or more □ Not sure			

26. If you rent your current resi	dence indic	ate the total	monthly rent	:	
☐ Under \$400 ☐ \$400 to \$499 ☐ \$500 to \$599 ☐ \$600 to \$699 ☐ \$700 to \$799 ☐ \$800 to \$899	acroc, mais	□ \$90 □ \$1,0 □ \$1,2	0 to \$999 000 to \$1,249 250 to \$1,499 500 or more)	
27. Indicate how important each	n of the follo	wing <u>unit</u> an	nenities is to	you:	
Private outdoor area Fireplace High ceilings (over 8') Ceiling fans Washer/dryer connections only Washer/dryer machines Security system Window coverings Internet wired Open floor plan Exposed brick/duct work Indicate which one of the al	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure
28. Indicate how important each	n of the follo	wing <u>on-site</u>	common am	enities is to y	ou:
Visitor parking Assigned resident parking Covered/secured parking Laundry room Pool/whirlpool Fitness center Community/party room Resident storage (outside unit) Secured building entries On-site management Elevator Outdoor play area	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure

	Indicate which one of the al	oove on-site a	amenities i	s most impo	ortant to you:	
29.	Indicate what you like best	about your cu	ırrent resic	dence:		
30.	Indicate what you like least	about your cu	urrent resi	dence:		
31.	Indicate the number of or residence (exclude visitor page)	arkina).	•	that you <u>ne</u>	<u>eed</u> at your □ 3	current
32.	Indicate how satisfied you a	re with your	current res	sidence:		
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very	□ Somewh	at □ No	ot at all	□ Not sure	
ABO	OUT YOUR DOWNTOWN:					
33.	Indicate what you like best	about living d	owntown:			
34.	Indicate what you like least	about living o	downtown:	:		
35.	Indicate how satisfied you a	re with living	downtowr	า:		
	☐ Extremely ☐ Very	☐ Somewh	at 🗆 N	ot at all	□ Not sure	
36.	Rate your downtown on each	h of the follo	wing areas	S:		
Perso Clear Eatin Retai Activi Public Job n Pedes Public Enter	ng/traffic flow onal safety diness/appearance g/drinking establishments I services ty level/things to do c outdoor spaces harket strian-friendly streetscapes c transit system tainment/sporting events c schools	Excellent	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Not Sure
		106				

37. Indicate why you would	l move fro	m your curren	t residence:		
38. Please provide any addi	tional con	nments about I	iving downtown	:	
If you have questions regard					
	ctor		mings, Market Spate Housing Dev	oecialist elopment Author	ity
Walt Whitmyre, Project Direct VWB Research 869 West Goodale Boulevard Columbus, Ohio 43212 (614) 225-9500		735 East Mic Lansing, Mic	chigan Avenue chigan 48909	elopment Admor	
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VWB Research 869 West Goodale Boulevard Columbus, Ohio 43212		735 East Mic Lansing, Mic	chigan Avenue chigan 48909	elopinient Author	
VWB Research 869 West Goodale Boulevard Columbus, Ohio 43212		735 East Mic Lansing, Mic	chigan Avenue chigan 48909	elopinient Author	





Claritas Update Demographics Methodology Summary



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Demographic Estimation Program

The Claritas Demographic Estimation Program, currently in its fourth decade, is in the hands of the industry's most experienced demographers. The Claritas program draws upon the strengths of five of the industry's pioneering programs and is supported by extensive research and evaluation, with results often documented in professional papers.

A yearly result of the estimation program is the Claritas Annual Demographic Update, which contains **estimates** (data prepared for the current year) and **projections** (data prepared for dates five years in the future).

The update starts with the estimation and projection of base counts, and is then followed by characteristics relating to these base counts. Data for large geographic areas is prepared first, followed by progressively smaller areas, with the data being adjusted to ensure consistency from one level to the next.

The target date is January 1 of the relevant year for estimates and projections.

Trending

To take full advantage of methodological refinements and new data resources, each set of updates begins not with the previous year's estimates, but with data from the most recent decennial census. For this reason, the difference between estimates for consecutive years is not an estimate of change from one year to the next. Change is estimated with reference to the previous census numbers.

Hurricane Methods

Although Claritas was producing and releasing special sets of hurricane impact estimates throughout 2007, the 2007 update is the first standard product to include estimates of the impact of Hurricane Katrina.

County Level Population and Households

At the county level, estimates of post-Katrina population started with pre-hurricane estimates, then subtracted displaced persons, and added evacuees settling in the county. Displaced population was estimated using a Claritas block overlay of FEMA flood/damage maps that identified census blocks in areas of flooding or severe damage, and thus the number of persons likely displaced by these conditions. These estimates were also supplemented with Red Cross data on destroyed housing.

The displaced population was distributed to counties of destination based on the distribution of FEMA claims for assistance, converted from ZIP Codes to counties of origin. It is important to note that some counties had both displaced population and inbound evacuees, for a net change in population.

For dates well after the hurricane, the objective was to estimate the extent of population recovery in the direct impact counties, and distribute the correspondingly smaller displaced population to destination counties using the FEMA claims data. Estimates of recovery relied heavily on population estimates from local sources, such as the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Public Health Institute, and a special set of post-Katrina county population estimates from the Census Bureau.

Household estimates reflecting hurricane impact were derived from the population estimates, but required care since evacuations did not always involve whole households, and evacuees did not always establish new households in their counties of destination.

Census Tract and Block Group Estimates

Estimates at the tract and block group levels were based on post-hurricane changes in the count of deliverable residential addresses in the impacted areas. For many months following the hurricane, the USPS address counts did not reflect the impact on population, but by the fall of 2006, the impact was reflected in many areas, and enabled the production of the first small area impact estimates.

Demographic Characteristics

The impact of population and household characteristics is a greater challenge, and data on these impacts is still scarce. However, much of the impact traces to the characteristics of the persons, households, and housing units in the most heavily impacted neighborhoods. To reflect this, estimates of characteristics in selected counties were produced only at the block group, or neighborhood, level—without adjustments to Census-based county control estimates that would have reflected only pre-Katrina data. Estimates of characteristics from the ACS and the Louisiana Public Health Institute provided some guidance for these estimates, but, while valuable, this data is itself preliminary and is not suitable for use as control totals.

Geography

The update is produced for standard census geography levels as well as non-standard but commonly-used areas such as metropolitan areas, ZIP Codes, and DMAs. For more information about the geography levels for the update, see the *Claritas Demographic Update Methodology*.

In addition to the geographic levels mentioned above, data is also available for the following boundaries and areas:

- Designated Market Areas (DMAs)
- Congressional districts
- Telephone service areas (i.e., NPA/NXXs and Wire Centers)
- Cable television franchise areas
- Natural gas service areas
- Electric service areas
- Yellow Pages directory areas

Variable Categories

Claritas Update Demographics includes the categories and their respective data items listed below.

Base Counts	Population
	Households (occupied housing units)
	Family households (households with two or more related persons)
	Group quarters population (e.g., dormitories, military barracks, prisons)
	Housing units (house, apartment, or group of rooms intended as separate living quarters)
Population Characteristics	Population by age
	Population by sex
	Population by race
	Population by Hispanic ethnicity
	Population by age by sex by race by Hispanic ethnicity
Household characteristics	Households by income
	Households by size (number of persons)
	Age of householder
	Income by age of householder
	Households by Effective Buying Income
	Householders by race and Hispanic ethnicity
	Households by income by race of householder
	Households by income by ethnicity of householder
	Households by year householder moved into unit
Housing Characteristics	Total owner-occupied units
	Owner-occupied units by value
	Housing units by year structure built
Means and Medians	Mean and median household income
	Mean and median family household income
	Mean and median Effective Buying Income
	Per capita income
	Median age of population
	Median age of householders
	Median home value

Data Item Summary

Base Counts

Base counts are the basic totals for population, households, family households, group quarters population, and housing units. At the national, state, county, and place geography levels, base count updates are based on estimates from the United States Census Bureau and, in some cases, state demographers. At the census tract and block group levels, base count information is based on sources including local estimates, trends in United States Postal Service (USPS) deliverable address counts, counts from the Claritas Master Address List, and trends in consumer counts from the Equifax TotalSource database.

Population Characteristics

The characteristics for which population is estimated are age, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, and age by sex by race by ethnicity.

Population by Age/Sex

Age/sex distribution is estimated using a modified cohort survival method, which ages population based on age/sex specific survival probabilities, and estimates births over the estimation period. Group quarters and other populations that do not age in place are not aged. The method is applied first at county level using the most recent county-level data available from the Census Bureau. Tract data is produced next, and is controlled to the data at the county level; block group data is controlled to tract level.

Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race by Hispanic ethnicity is estimated for 14 categories reflecting single classification race. County estimates are produced first, using the most recent county-level data available from the Census Bureau. Tract and block group estimates are both produced based on 1990-2000 census trends, and are controlled to the next higher level. The 1990-2000 census trends are identified through Claritas' bridging of 1990 census race data to the 2000 census race definitions. Estimates of all-inclusive race are derived from the single classification estimates through the use of Census 2000 ratios of race counts and tallies.

Household Characteristics

Characteristics for which households are estimated are household income, household size, age of householder, race and ethnicity of householder, and the year the householder moved into the unit.

Household Income

Income estimates and projections reflect the census money income definition, and are produced for current dollar values. Rates of change in median income are estimated first, then the 2000 census income distributions are advanced to reflect the

estimated rate of change. Income estimates at the county level and above reflect income change estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as well as income change indicated by statistics from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and in large counties, income estimates from the Census Bureau's new American Community Survey (ACS).

Income change at the tract and block group levels is estimated based on information from the Equifax Consumer Marketing database, the TotalSource consumer household database, and projections of inter-censal trends.

Distributions of 2000 census income are advanced to the estimated and projected years through a process that estimates the movement of households from one income category to the next based on the specific area's estimated rate of income growth.

Household Size

The distribution of households by size starts with the 2000 census distributions, and is then advanced to current year based on estimated change in persons per household (average household size). Iterative proportional fitting (IPF) is then used to ensure consistency with previously estimated household totals and average household size.

Income by Age of Householder

The income-by-age estimates are produced after those for population by age and households by income. The household-by-income estimates serve as totals for the income dimension, but persons-by-age estimates are converted to householders-by-age through the use of headship rates reflecting 2000 census householder-by-age data. The households-by-income and householders-by-age estimates serve as income and age row and column totals for the estimated income by age table. Cell values (specific income-by-age categories) are estimated through iterative proportional fitting of Census 2000 income-by-age data to the estimated income and age totals. This process yields income-by-age values that not only sum to the income and age estimates, but also preserve the statistical relationship between income and age for each area as measured by the census.

Housing Unit Characteristics

Characteristics for which housing units are estimated are the total count of owner-occupied units, value of owner-occupied units, and age of housing units.

Housing Value

Housing value is estimated for all owner occupied housing units. As with income, the method begins with the estimation of a rate of change, which is used to advance the 2000 census distribution to current and then projection year.

At the state and national levels, target rates of change in value are based on change in value estimated by the 2005 American Community Survey, as well as change in the House Price Index from the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO).

At county level, the OFHEO data is combined with change in median sales price data from the National Association of Realtors to estimate change. An additional data source also contributed to the estimates in counties with large populations, due to the annual data from the ACS being available for the first time. Tract rates of change are based on a combination of projected inter-censal trends and post-2000 change in average mortgage amounts from the Equifax Consumer Marketing database.

As with income, estimated rates of change are used to advance the 2000 census distributions to current year. The national and state rates serve only as targets (not control totals) for the county estimates, while the tract and block group estimates are controlled to the next higher level.

Smoothed Data

In addition to the annual demographic estimates and projections, the Claritas Update provides a series of detailed 2000 census tables that have been ratio-adjusted, or smoothed, to relevant current-year totals. These tables purport only to show the effect of applying decennial census distributions to estimated base count totals at the block group level. The list of smoothed data items is as follows:

- Persons by detailed single classification race
- Hispanic or Latino population by specific origin
- Persons by ancestry
- Households by household size, household type, and presence of own children
- Households by presence of persons under 18 years and household type
- Households by household type and household size
- Group quarters population by group quarters type
- Persons 5+ by language spoken at home
- Persons 15+ by sex and marital status
- Working population 16+ by means of transportation to work
- Working population 16+ by travel time to work
- Population 25+ by educational attainment
- Hispanic or Latino population 25+ by educational attainment
- Persons 16+ by sex and employment status
- Employed civilian population 16+ by industry
- Employed civilian population 16+ by occupation
- Employed civilian population 16+ by class of worker
- Aggregate household income by type of income
- Families by poverty status, family type, and presence of related children under age 18
- Housing units by units in structure
- Occupied housing units by tenure and vehicles available

V. QUALIFICATIONS

A. THE COMPANY

VWB Research is a real estate research firm established to provide accurate and insightful market forecasts for a broad range client base. The three principals of the firm, Robert Vogt, Tim Williams, and Patrick Bowen, have a combined 45 years of real estate market feasibility experience throughout the United States.

Serving real estate developers, syndicators, lenders, state housing finance agencies, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the firm provides market feasibility studies for affordable housing, market-rate apartments, condominiums, senior housing, student housing, and single-family developments.

B. THE STAFF

Robert Vogt has conducted and reviewed over 5,000 market analyses over the past 26 years for market-rate and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit apartments, as well as studies for single-family, golf course/residential, office, retail and elderly housing throughout the United States. Mr. Vogt is a founding member and the immediate past chairman of the National Council of Affordable Housing Market Analysts, a group formed to bring standards and professional practices to market feasibility. He is a frequent speaker at many real estate and state housing conferences. Mr. Vogt has a bachelor's degree in finance, real estate, and urban land economics from the Ohio State University.

Tim Williams has over 20 years of sales and marketing experience and over 10 years in the real estate market feasibility industry. He is a frequent speaker at state housing conferences and an active member of the National Council of State Housing Agencies and the National Housing and Rehabilitation Association. Mr. Williams has a bachelor's degree in English from Hobart and William Smith College.

Patrick Bowen has prepared and supervised market feasibility studies for all types of real estate products, including affordable family and senior housing, multifamily market-rate housing, and student housing, for more than 10 years. He has also prepared various studies for submittal as part of HUD 221(d) 3 & 4, HUD 202 developments, and applications for housing for Native Americans. Mr. Bowen has worked closely with many state and federal housing agencies to assist them with their market study guidelines. Mr. Bowen has his bachelor's degree in legal administration (with emphasis on business and law) from the University of West Florida.



Brian Gault has conducted fieldwork and analyzed real estate markets for eight years in more than 40 states. In this time, Mr. Gault has conducted a broad range of studies, including Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, luxury market-rate apartments, comprehensive community housing assessment, HOPE VI redevelopment, student housing analysis, condominium communities, and mixed-use developments. Mr. Gault has his bachelor's degree in public relations from the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism, Ohio University.

Nancy Patzer has over a decade of experience as a writer and researcher. Ms. Patzer's experience includes securing grant financing for a variety of communities and organizations and providing planning direction and motivation through research for organizations such as Community Research Partners/United Way of Central Ohio and the City of Columbus. As a project director for VWB Research, Ms. Patzer has conducted field research and provided insightful analysis in over 200 U.S. markets in the areas of housing, community and economic development, and senior residential care, among others. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Journalism from the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism, Ohio University.

Christopher T. Bunch has eight years of professional experience in real estate, including four years' experience in the real estate market research field. Mr. Bunch, who holds an Ohio Real Estate Appraisal License, is responsible for preparing market feasibility studies and rent comparability studies for a variety of clients. Mr. Bunch earned a bachelor's degree in Geography with a concentration in Urban and Regional Planning from Ohio University in Athens, Ohio.

Andrew W. Mazak has four years of experience in the real estate market research field. He has conducted and participated in market feasibility studies in numerous markets throughout the United States. Mr. Mazak attended Capital University in Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated with a bachelor's degree in Business Management and Marketing.

Nathan Young has two years of experience in the real estate profession. He has conducted field research and written market studies in more than 75 rural and urban markets throughout the United States. Mr. Young's real estate experience includes analysis of apartment (subsidized, Tax Credit, and market-rate), senior housing (i.e. nursing homes, assisted-living, etc.), student housing, condominium, retail, office, and self-storage facilities. Mr. Young has a bachelor's degree in Engineering (Civil) from Ohio State University.



Jim Beery has more than 20 years experience in the real estate market feasibility profession. He has written market studies for a variety of development projects, including multifamily apartments (market-rate, affordable housing, and government-subsidized), residential condominiums, hotels, office developments, retail centers, recreational facilities, commercial developments, single-family developments, and assisted-living properties for older adults. Other consulting assignments include numerous community redevelopment and commercial revitalization projects. Mr. Beery has a bachelor's degree in Business Administration (Finance major) from The Ohio State University.

David S. Currier has conducted on-site market evaluations in more than 90 markets in 25 states, Canada, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Mr. Currier has analyzed apartments (subsidized, Tax Credit, and upscale market-rate), senior housing (i.e. nursing homes, assisted-living, etc.), student housing, condominium, retail, office, and marinas. Mr. Currier has a bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Colorado.

Walt Whitmyre has directed 165 real estate development projects in 15 different states. During his 30 years as a real estate professional, Mr. Whitmyre has been heavily involved in nearly every aspect of the industry. From concept design to construction, Mr. Whitmyre has been responsible for real estate developments totaling \$400,000,000 and has acquired valuable insights from the perspectives of both developer and development team member. Mr. Whitmyre's expertise includes development team management, market feasibility studies, site due diligence, design evaluation, project budgeting, and jurisdictional entitlements. Mr. Whitmyre holds a bachelor's degree in Environmental Design/Architecture from the University of Colorado.

Rick Stein has over 15 years experience as a software developer and systems analyst. He has served as a consultant on a wide variety of information technology and urban planning projects throughout the region. He manages the Geographic Information Systems department at VWB, which is responsible for all mapping, demographic evaluation, and application development. Mr. Stein has earned a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (specializing in Management Information Systems) from Bowling Green State University and a Master of City and Regional Planning from The Ohio State University. He is an active member of the American Planning Association and the Ohio Planning Conference.

June Davis is an administrative assistant with 19 years experience in market feasibility. Ms. Davis has overseen production on over 1,000 market studies for projects throughout the United States.



Field Staff – VWB Research maintains a field staff of professionals experienced at collecting critical on-site real estate data. Each member has been fully trained to evaluate site attributes, area competitors, market trends, economic characteristics, and a wide range of issues impacting the viability of real estate development.

